

SOWERBY BRIDGE  
Urban District Council

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Library



**Annual  
REPORT**

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
(N. E. GORDON, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.)

and the

**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**  
(Wm. E. FOSTER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.P.H.I.A.)

for the year  
**1964**

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URBAN DISTRICT OF SOWERBY BRIDGE

1964-65

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor Miss L. WILSON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

Councillor W.L. PARKER

Members of the Council:

Coun. D.E. Akroyd

" G. Bagier  
" Mrs. E. Bagshaw  
" G.W. Barnard  
" G.A. Benbow, J.P.  
" C.F. Beverley  
" A. Butterworth  
" W. Crossfield, J.P.  
" E. English  
" L.E. Godfrey  
" W. Greenwood

Coun. G.E. Gregory

" W. Hardy  
" Miss E. Judson  
" G.A. Knott  
" T.H. Longbottom  
" E. Lumb, J.P.  
" L. Moran  
" G. Parkin  
" A. Pettengell  
" G.F. Turnbull  
" C. Uttley

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Members of the Health Committee:

Coun. A. Pettengell (Chairman)

" W.L. Parker (Vice-Chairman)  
" G. Bagier  
" G.A. Benbow, J.P.  
" W. Crossfield, J.P.  
" W. Greenwood  
" W. Hardy  
" G.A. Knott  
" G.F. Turnbull

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Sowerby Bridge U.D.C.

Medical Officer of Health:

NORMAN E. GORDON, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

GLADYS V. BRADSHAW, M.B., B.S., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

W.E. FOSTER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.P.H.I.A.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

J. GOULDEN, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

P. NELLIS, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

I. HOYLE (Student)

Technical Assistant:

C. PICKERING

Clerical Staff:

Miss B. GARSIDE

Miss C. ROBSON

West Riding County Council

Preventive Medical Services: Health Division 19

Staff with duties in the Sowerby Bridge District:-

Divisional Medical Officer:

As above (M.O.H.)

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer:

\* GLADYS V. BRADSHAW, M.B., B.S., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer, and Medical Officer to Sowerby Bridge  
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics:

\* W.C. MCKERR, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

School Dental Officer:

Miss J. ROTHERA, L.D.S.

Divisional Nursing Officer:

\* D.M.E. GOLDSHORPE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Queen's Nurse.

Health Visitors:

\* M.O. FORRESTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

M. SOUTHWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

P. HIRSTWOOD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert (commenced 22.7.64)

Assistant Health Visitor:

M. O'CONNOR, S.R.N. (resigned 7.7.64)

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

\* B.G. NICHOLL, S.R.N.

Mental Welfare Officers:

\* A. LEE, R.M.N. (resigned 30.4.64)

\* E. KIRKWOOD

\* S.M. HORSFALL (commenced 16.3.64)

Midwives:

\* A.B. HOBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

\* I. MUSGROVE, S.C.M.

D. ENGLAND, S.C.M., S.E.A.N. (resigned 31.1.64)

Home Nurses:

A. HOWARTH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

A. KLEINDIENST, S.R.N., R.F.N., Queen's Nurse.

\* K. BOTTOMLEY, S.R.N.

\* E.S. SIDDALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

\* E.M. SUTCLIFFE (nee Hartley), S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse. (Relief Home Nurse for whole Divisional Area).

\* Also have duties in other parts of this Division.

Clerical Staff:-

Senior Divisional Clerk:

H. MARSHALL, A.C.I.S., A.R.S.H.

Deputy Senior Divisional Clerk:

Miss J. SUTCLIFFE

Clerks:

Miss P. JACKSON

Mrs. M. REDFERN

Miss M.J. CROWTHER

R. WILD

Mrs. E.V. MASON (resigned 29.11.64)

Miss J.E. HORSFALL

Miss D.M. SMALLWOOD

Miss S.M. HORSFALL

Miss A. FIELDEN (commenced 9.11.64)

Miss S.E. DAVIES (commenced 1.12.64)

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Halifax Area Hospitals Management Committee

Consultant Staff

Chest Physician:

BERTRAM MANN, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon:

W.M.S. IRONSIDE, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.A.C.C.P.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

G. HYMAN, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Abraham Ormerod Medical Centre,  
Todmorden.

November, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the eighteenth Annual Report since the inception of the scheme of Divisional Health Administration.

Under the Divisional Health Scheme your Medical Officer of Health is also Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council's local health services and has similar functions in the Borough of Todmorden, the Urban Districts of Ripponden and Hebden Royd, and the Rural District of Hepton. The scheme has led to a closer integration of local authority health services.

The vital statistics for 1964 show that the birth rate in Sowerby Bridge has risen slightly from the figure for the previous year, and is now at its highest level since 1948. The infant mortality rate is generally regarded as an index of the standard of care available to mothers and babies and it is often also a reflection of their social conditions. The rate for Sowerby Bridge for 1964 is little above that for the country as a whole and if one considers its average over the past five years, this district appears in a very favourable light. The stillbirth rate for 1964 is the lowest on record.

The increasing promiscuity of young people and the loosening of marital ties with the consequent break-up of families, has been causing concern to all engaged in the social, welfare and educational services. The figures for Sowerby Bridge show a 50% rise in the number of illegitimate births which now represent 9.6% of the total number of births. This trend was evident throughout the Todmorden Division of the West Riding, and one child in every eight was registered as an illegitimate birth in 1964.

The death rate at 14.2 per thousand population shows little change from previous years. The commonest causes of death were associated with diseases of the heart and circulation, the majority being ascribed to coronary disease which was responsible for most of the deaths which occurred in middle age, including 25 men under 65 years of age. Deaths from cancer showed an increase, and the most prevalent type was again cancer of the lung which was responsible for 16 deaths, mostly of elderly men.

Of the infectious diseases, measles was most frequently notified and 187 cases were reported. In co-operation with the Medical Research Council, a number of 2-year old children in Sowerby Bridge were offered active vaccination against measles in the autumn, regular reports on their progress have been submitted and the initial impression is that this vaccine has given a good measure of protection. However, it is not yet available for general use so that it will be some time before there is any prospect of controlling the spread of measles in young children. Whooping cough returned to the district after

an absence of some two years, but nevertheless only 16 cases showed sufficient symptoms to warrant notification. This is a remarkable change from the time, only 10 years or so ago, when the appearance of whooping cough regularly caused upwards of 100 cases a year; many of these were young children, and severe lung damage was sometimes sustained, with the result that the Health Department arranged long periods of treatment, convalescence and admission to open air schools. The vaccination scheme has greatly reduced both the incidence and the severity of whooping cough, so that it is exceptional to encounter serious after-effects now. There is still, however, a considerable risk to the young child, and both the Ministry of Health and the County Council recommend that vaccination should be instituted as soon as possible after a child attains the age of three months. It is therefore disappointing to find that fewer than two out of every three babies in Sowerby Bridge are protected by their first birthday.

There is an active Old People's Welfare Committee which co-ordinates the activities of the various old people's clubs in the district, and also organises a meals-on-wheels service for housebound old people throughout the Urban District. The County Council provides the necessary equipment and subsidises these meals, but the service has depended upon voluntary effort from its inception. The local Rotary Club and Round Table organised a Donkey Derby which provided money for the purchase of a van, and an enthusiastic band of organisers and helpers now undertake the delivery of over 100 meals a week.

The success of the scheme at Bairstow Mount, where a group of aged persons' dwellings were provided with communal facilities and supervision by a warden, has led to the development of a similar scheme on the new housing estate at Luddenden Foot, which was in course of construction at the end of the year. This will provide a useful service to old people in this part of the district, where a considerable number of families are likely to be displaced by the Council's clearance programme. A scheme is also being explored to extend warden supervision to aged persons living elsewhere and to include, for the first time, those living in private houses. This may not be quite as effective as in a group of Council bungalows because it will have to cover a more scattered area and cannot have the advantages of an intercommunication system, but even so it should be most beneficial and give old people living alone a greater sense of security.

The chiropody service, previously administered by the Sowerby Bridge Old People's Welfare Committee, was taken over by the County Council in 1964, thus relieving the Committee of a considerable financial burden. The service continued to operate as before. In the course of the year 331 patients received 1,757 treatments at the clinics or at the chiropodists' surgeries, and a further 170 patients who could not attend received 526 treatments at home.

In the 1961 census report, one section covers the basic amenities available to each family, and gives the number of households which have not got a cold water tap, a hot water tap, a W.C. in or adjoining the house, or a fixed bath. The Calder Valley presents rather a dismal picture when judged by these standards, and in Sowerby Bridge only one half of the houses had all these four amenities. Almost every other house lacked a fixed bath, and one in three had to tolerate a toilet separate from the house, in many cases at the end of the block and frequently shared with other families. The Council is making a determined effort to improve the situation, and the clearance of unfit houses continued at an increased rate throughout 1964, 300 houses being represented as unfit and 168 houses

being demolished. The Council also has an ambitious programme of new building, and the improvement of existing houses in order that they may have reasonable amenities has been encouraged with Improvement Grants, which resulted in 85 houses being improved in the course of the year.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Council for their consideration, patience and co-operation, and to thank Mr. Foster, Public Health Inspector, for his kindness and efforts to give me the sanitary circumstances of the area, and indeed to all your officials with whom I made contacts, personal and official.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

N.E. GORDON, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

Vital Statistics

STATISTICS

Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,763 acres
Population, Registrar-General's estimate of												
Resident Population, mid-1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,150
Population (Census, 1961)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,350
Number of dwellinghouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,704
Rateable Value (1.4.64)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£371,429
Product of a Penny Rate (year 1964-65)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,425

Summary of Vital Statistics

	Total	M	F	
Live Births	322	154	168	Birth Rate per 1,000 population: 18.8
Still Births	1	-	1	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births: 3.1
Total Live & Still Births	323	154	169	
Deaths of Infants				Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births:
Under 1 year (total)	8	5	3	total 24.8
Under 1 year (legitimate)	6	3	3	legitimate 18.6
Under 1 year (illegitimate)	2	2	-	illegitimate 64.5
Under 4 weeks	5	3	2	Neo-natal mortality rate 15.5
Under 1 week	5	3	2	Early neo-natal mortality rate 15.5
Illegitimate Live Births	31	15	16	Percentage of total live births: 9.6
Maternal Deaths (associated with pregnancy or child-birth)	-	-	-	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births: -
All Deaths	244	132	112	Death Rate per 1,000 population 14.2

CAUSES OF DEATH IN SOWERBY BRIDGE U.D.

		1963						1964					
		M			F			M			F		
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	1	-	
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	1	-	
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Whooping cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	-	-	-	
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	4	4	
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	14	2	2	
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	-	3	3	
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	3	-	2	2	
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	8	9	9	
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	-	-	-	
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	-	1	1	
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	20	13	16	16	
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	44	50	31	31	
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	1	3	3	
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	22	11	12	12	
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	4	5	5	
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	-	-	-	
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	1	7	7	
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	3	2	2	
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	-	-	-	
26.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	-	-	
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	1	1	
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	1	1	1	
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	-	2	-	-	
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	
31.	Congenital malformation	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	-	-	
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	5	9	9	
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	1	-	-	
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	2	2	
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2	2	2	
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	
								111	138	132	112		

## Based on Registrar General's Figures

	Sowerby Bridge U.D.	Rippon- den U.D.	Hebden Royd U.D.	Todmorden M.B.	Aggregate W. Riding U.D.	W. Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Provisional Figures
<b>BIRTH RATE:-</b>							
(per 1,000 estimated population)	18.8	12.7	11.5	13.7	16.9	18.3	18.4
<b>DEATH RATES:-</b>							
(All per 1,000 estimated home population)							
All Causes	14.2	11.5	17.1	13.1	15.1	12.2	11.3
Infective and parasitic diseases *	0.06	-	-	-	0.06	0.04	+
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	0.06	0.20	0.11	-	0.18	0.06	0.05
Other forms of tuberculosis	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	0.01
Cancer	2.68	0.99	2.08	2.46	2.38	2.09	2.11
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1.69	1.99	2.63	1.09	2.38	1.88	1.74
Heart and circulatory diseases $\neq$	6.82	5.96	8.21	6.56	5.77	4.64	4.37
Respiratory Diseases:-- //							
(excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system)	0.76	0.80	1.53	1.37	1.90	1.47	1.37
INFANT MORTALITY:-							
(Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	24.8	31.3	28.6	20.0	10.6	22.1	22.2
MATERNAL MORTALITY:-							
(Deaths of mothers associated with pregnancy or child birth per 1,000 live and still-births)	-	-	-	-	3.47	0.49	0.40
							0.25

\* Combined death rate from syphilitic diseases, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, acute poliomyelitis, measles and other infective and parasitic diseases (items 3 - 9 incl. on page 9).

$\neq$  Combined death rate from heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system (items 18 - 21 incl. on page 9).

// Combined death rate from influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system (items 22 - 25 incl. on page 9).

## SECTION II

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

#### (A) Hospitals

There is no hospital in Sowerby Bridge. Patients requiring hospital treatment are referred as a rule to hospitals under the administration of the Halifax Area Hospitals Management Committee (National Health Service). Included in this group are the Halifax General Hospital, Royal Halifax Infirmary, St. John's Hospital (for the aged and chronic sick), Northowram Hall Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Todmorden Fielden Hospital (for long stay medical cases in children) and Todmorden Stansfield View Hospital (for mentally subnormal patients).

Maternity beds are only available at the Halifax General Hospital. Priority in booking is given to abnormal cases, mothers expecting their first child, and mothers with unsatisfactory home conditions.

Special hospitals (e.g. Mental Hospitals, special Orthopaedic Hospitals, Tuberculosis Sanatoria, etc.) outside the Halifax area are available when required; they are situated in various parts of the so-called "Leeds Hospitals Region" which in fact extends into all three Ridings.

#### (B) Ambulance Service

The County Ambulance Service (Divisional Depot at Brighouse - telephone Brighouse 840) covers this district. Arrangements also exist with the Halifax County Borough Health Department for the use of their ambulances for the transfer of patients to and from the hospitals in Halifax.

#### (C) Laboratory Facilities

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Services (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health) at laboratories in Wakefield and Bradford, and by the Regional Blood Transfusion Service at Leeds.

#### (D) Issue of Anti-Toxin, etc.

Supplies of diphtheria and tetanus anti-toxin are available at the Northowram Hall Hospital and the Royal Halifax Infirmary for issue to medical practitioners requiring them. By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board supplies of tetanus anti-toxin are also kept at the Divisional Health Office, The Medical Centre, Todmorden, for the use of local medical practitioners in the Division.

A supply of re-agents for diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation is also available free of charge to private practitioners who have undertaken to participate in the West Riding County Council's scheme of immunisation. Poliomyelitis vaccine is also issued, in accordance with the approved arrangements.

### SECTION III

#### W.R.C.C. PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

##### (A) Clinics and Treatment Centres

###### Infant Welfare:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge	Tuesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
The Civic Centre, Luddenden Foot	Thursdays	
	Fridays	
<u>Ante-Natal and Post-Natal:</u>	Mondays	10 a.m. to 12 noon
	Alternate	
	Fridays	

###### Chiropody (for Pensioners, etc.):

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge	By appointment
The Civic Centre, Luddenden Foot	

###### Dental Clinic:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge	By appointment
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###### School Clinics:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge	As required
(a) Minor Ailments	
(b) Ophthalmic	
(c) Ear, Nose and Throat	

###### Smallpox Vaccination:

###### Diphtheria Immunisation:

###### Tetanus Immunisation:

###### Whooping Cough Immunisation:

###### Poliomyelitis Vaccination:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge

The Civic Centre, Luddenden Foot

At any Minor Ailments or Welfare Clinic, by arrangement with Medical Officer.

(B) Care of Mothers and Young Children

Sowerby Bridge and Luddenden Foot Ante-Natal Clinics:

Number of expectant mothers attending during the year	..	..	..	132
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	730

Child Welfare Clinics:

Total number of children who attended during the year	..	..	..	674
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	4,849

Home Visiting of Infants:

Total number of live births to Sowerby Bridge mothers	..	..	..	322
Number of first visits to children under 1 year	..	..	..	273
Total number of visits to children under 1 year	..	..	..	972
Total number of visits to children aged 1-2 years	..	..	..	1,038
Total number of visits to children aged 2-5 years	..	..	..	1,550

Provision of Welfare Foods, etc.:

National dried milk, cod liver oil, orange juice, etc., are distributed at the Centres, and a variety of brands of dried milk and other infant foods are also sold at the Child Welfare Centres for the convenience of mothers.

Care of Premature Infants:

Special equipment and nursing staff is available for use in the home in cases requiring them.

Provision of Maternity Outfits:

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

(C) Professional Nursing in the Home

The County Council are responsible for the home nursing and midwifery services in Sowerby Bridge. There were four full-time Home Nurses and three full-time Midwives employed in 1964. Three of the Home Nurses and two of the Midwives, however, did not work wholly in the Sowerby Bridge area, also having duties in other parts of the Divisional area.

Midwifery Service:

Number of home confinements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
Number of hospital confinements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207

The Sowerby Bridge midwives are trained in the administration of both trilene and gas and air analgesia, and are provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor.

(D) Health Visiting

The duties of the Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. In pursuance of the National Health Service Act the scope of this service includes home visiting for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of children, and persons (including adults) suffering from illness, and of expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitor also gives advice in the home as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

(E) Home Helps

The recruitment of suitable women to be Home Helps again proved to be difficult. During 1964, 94 cases were attended by Home Helps as compared with 95 cases the previous year, and the total number of hours worked was 10,529.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, the County Council provides domestic help for households "where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age."

Of the 94 cases attended in 1964, Home Helps were provided for the following reasons:-  
5 maternity and 89 chronic sick.

(F) Care and After Care

Special provisions are in operation for the care and after care of patients suffering from tuberculosis, mental illness or subnormality, venereal disease, and other illness.

## Tuberculosis

A full-time tuberculosis health visitor is employed in the Division. She attends the chest clinics at the Halifax Royal Infirmary and at Todmorden, and has helped to forge a valuable link with the hospital services. She is also responsible for visiting patients at home and helps to trace and supervise their contacts. In 1964 1,073 visits were paid to 280 households in the Division.

## Mental Health Service in Division 19 in 1964

### (a) Mental Illness

Number of patients in the Division referred to Mental Welfare

Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959

Section 5 (voluntary admission) 73

Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act 1959

Section 25 for observation

Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act 1859

Section 26 for treatment.

(a) Mental illness (continued)

Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959,	
Section 29 (emergency admission) .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	37
Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959,	
Section 60 (from Court) .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	-
Number of new patients seen from this Division .. .. .. ..	145
Number of patients from this Division offered after care .. ..	41
Number of visits made to mentally ill patients .. .. .. ..	1,783
Number of patients dealt with under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 (prevention, care and after care) ..	126

(b) Care of subnormal patients

Number of patients attending day training centres .. .. .. ..	24
Number awaiting places in training centres .. .. .. ..	2
Number of patients in hospitals .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	67
Number awaiting admission to hospital .. .. .. .. .. ..	2
Number admitted to hospital for short stay care in 1964 .. ..	6
Number receiving care from the local health authority .. ..	73
Number of visits paid to subnormal cases .. .. .. .. ..	404

(G) School Health Service

Number of schools in district .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	17
Number of children in attendance at school at end of 1964 .. ..	2,879
Number of children examined at school during 1964 .. .. .. ..	1,229
this figure being made up as follows:-	
Routine examination .. .. .. ..	954
Re-examination .. .. .. ..	275
Number of children referred for treatment .. .. .. .. ..	82

(H) Immunisation and Vaccination

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough and vaccination against smallpox may be done either at the clinic or by the family doctor.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children in Sowerby Bridge who had completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisation, 1964

Age at 31.12.64 i.e. born in year	0-1 1964	1 1963	2 1962	3 1961	4 1960	5 1959	6 1958	7 1957	8 1956	9 1955	10-14 1950-54	Total
Completed Primary Injections 1964	101	90	14	4	1	11	36	17	12	11	7	304

Children born in the years:-	1960-63	1955-59	1950-54	Total
Number who received a re-inforcing injection during the year 1964	5	225	56	286

(ii) Immunisation in relation to child population

Number of children in Sowerby Bridge who had completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisation at any time to 31.12.64

Age at 31.12.64 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1964	1 1963	2 1962	3 1961	4 1960	5 to 9 1955-59	10 to 14 1950-54	Total under 15
Number Immunised	101	176	194	209	198	1,104	1,258	3,240

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Number of children in Sowerby Bridge who completed a full course of Whooping Cough Immunisation, 1964

Age at final injection	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	Over 4 years	Total
Number immunised	134	57	7	7	3	2	210

(ii) Immunisation in relation to child population

Number of children at 31st December 1964, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.64 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1964	1 1963	2 1962	3 1961	4 1960	5 - 9 1955-59	10 - 14 1950-54	Total
Number immunised	100	173	185	222	230	751	347	2,008

During the year there were 16 notified cases of Whooping Cough; only 3 of these had previously been immunised.

## Vaccination against Smallpox, 1964

During 1964, vaccinations against Smallpox were notified as follows:-

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	Total
Number vaccinated	2	45	12	-	59
Number re-vaccinated	-	-	1	2	3

The West Riding County Council does not request records in respect of persons over 16 years of age.

## SECTION IV

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Summary of Notifications received in year 1964

Disease	Total cases notified									
Enteric or Typhoid fever .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	-									
Paratyphoid fevers .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	-									
Erysipelas .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	-									
Food poisoning .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	-									
Puerperal pyrexia .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	-									
Ophthalmic neonatorum .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	-									
Pulmonary tuberculosis .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	12									
Other forms of tuberculosis .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	-									
	217									

### Tuberculosis

The following table gives at a glance the position regarding tuberculosis  
in Sowerby Bridge in 1964

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Totals
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Number on Register on 1st January 1964 ..	69	39	108	10	9	19	127
Number first notified during 1964 .. ..	11	1	12	-	-	-	12
Number of cases restored to Register .. ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Number of cases added to Register other than by notification .. .. .. ..	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
Number removed from Register during 1964:-							
(a) Died .. .. .. .. .. ..	1	-	1	2	-	2	3
(b) Removed from district .. .. .. ..	4	2	6	-	-	-	6
(c) Recovered .. .. .. .. .. ..	4	3	7	-	-	-	7
Number remaining on Register, 31.12.64	74	35	109	8	9	17	126

REPORT  
of the  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
For the year ending 31st December 1964

To the Chairman and Members of the Sowerby Bridge Urban District Council

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report on (a) the sanitary conditions of the area, (b) the housing conditions including overcrowding, (c) the inspection and supervision of food, for the year ending 31st December 1964, and for the cleansing services for the year ending 31st March 1965.

In an industrial area such as Sowerby Bridge, in addition to the routing work which continues almost unnoticed, there are many problems facing the Department, some urgent and necessary, others important and desirable; but all necessary not only for the improvement of the image of Sowerby Bridge, but also for the maintenance of reasonable health standards.

The report is set out under different headings, the accompanying notes being self-explanatory and generally dealing with the work completed during the year. There are, however, several items worthy of special note.

One of the major problems with which the Department is faced is substandard housing, and it is pleasing to record once again a year when there has been a considerable amount of activity in this direction. In 1963 the efforts of the Department were for the most part concentrated in the rural parts of the district, Midgley, Luddenden and Luddenden Foot, including Blackwood Hall.

This year the work for the most part has been directed in the centre of Sowerby Bridge and parts of Allan Wood, where 17 clearance areas have been declared, in the form of 7 Compulsory Purchase Orders and 10 Clearance Orders, these orders together involving some 257 houses.

Included in the Compulsory Purchase Orders were the remaining properties in the lower part of West End, totalling 45. This completes the whole of the West End area, the upper portion of which is being re-developed. In addition, a further Compulsory Purchase Order included the whole of the Chapel Street area, of approximately 92 houses. The demolition and re-development of these areas will not only remove Type 1 back-to-back properties, with the very undesirable joint sanitary and refuse accommodation which has been a constant source of complaint, but will provide much needed modern dwellings in, or in very close proximity to the centre of the town. This development should be a tremendous asset to the district.

During the coming years it is hoped to continue at the present rate of clearance, in order to remove the remaining substandard dwellings within the urban district, but it will be necessary

to devote more time to the districts of Norland, Triangle and Mill Bank, in order that some of the worst dwellings in these areas can be dealt with and the families re-housed in close proximity to these more rural communities.

Housing inspection has not been entirely devoted to clearance. A considerable amount of time has been spent on the recording of properties and survey with a view to improvement, one of the largest areas so far surveyed being the 188 houses in the Industrial Road area. This survey showed that whilst all the properties would not lend themselves for improvement, the majority could, if improved, serve a very useful purpose for many years. Within the area, however, there are a small number of houses which will go for clearance in a few years and others, due to restricted accommodation, will not be suitable for conversion but should have a reasonable life.

It is understandable that the owners of substandard houses are reluctant to spend money on such properties, due to so many uncertainties, but when a Local Authority has publicly announced that a definite span of life will be given to houses to enable improvements to be carried out, it is difficult to understand the reluctance on the part of these owners to carry out these improvements. If advantage is not taken of the offer already given by the Local Authority, the owners should not complain if the Local Authority use their powers either for compulsory improvement, or alternatively consider the same under the clearance provisions.

Smoke control is now well under way, the first area having been confirmed and a considerable number of conversions being carried out. The survey is also well advanced for No. 2 Area. Unfortunately, the whole of No. 1 Area was surveyed prior to the receipt of Circular 69/63, which set out the difficulties in obtaining soft or reactive cokes. In view of the Circular, it was necessary to review the cost of carrying out the necessary conversions in this area, and it was found that these had almost doubled. It is to be hoped that the position will not be reversed at some future date, with the suggestion that with soft cokes available the appliance fitted may be of a reduced standard. The position with the householders, to say the least, would be extremely delicate.

It is pleasing once again to report the reduction in the number of houses supplied with an unsatisfactory water supply. This is due to the extension of the Calderdale water supply and to the representation and subsequent demolition of substandard houses supplied by these private supplies. The number of houses now covered by private waters is just over 1,000, just less than half of which are served by 9 of the larger supplies. There is a possibility that this number will further decrease in the future.

With the improvement of both water supplies and drainage, the reduction in the more primitive types of sanitary accommodation continues. The report shows only a steady reduction, but this has been due to the low grant available for this type of conversion. This has now been increased from £10 to £40 per conversion as and from the beginning of 1965, and it is hoped to see a decrease in the number of pails, which at the present time number 239.

In the Public Cleansing section, the paper sack scheme of refuse collection has proved very successful, and it is hoped to extend this as new development takes place. With the construction of flats in the urban district, we now see a new method of refuse collection in the form of the large bulk container, used in connection with refuse chutes. This has

necessitated a considerable amount of conversion work being carried out on one of the larger refuse vehicles, to bulk loading, and in order to take full advantage of this conversion the container system may be extended to cover schools, or alternatively to take the place of the communal bin system.

I have, over many years, referred to the output of the refuse collectors in the urban district, which compares very favourably with any in the West Riding. The average weekly output exceeds 800 bins per man, and this by any standard is a very satisfactory return. It was therefore not surprising that representation was made by the Union to the Council for the introduction of a bin bonus scheme.

It is most unfortunate that the return for the job is not sufficient to obviate the introduction of such a scheme, but as the maximum allowable wages are paid, it would appear that the only method an increase can be made is by the introduction of such a scheme. Unfortunately, there is no standard available, and at the year end negotiations were proceeding for an early introduction of a bin bonus scheme.

With additional legislation, mainly in connection with Offices and Shops, and continued progress in housing, water supplies, smoke control, etc., together with the routine work of the Department, the year has once again been an extremely busy one. The Department, over the years, has been extremely fortunate in having so few changes in staff. Local knowledge in the field of public health work, and also in the clerical work appertaining to the Department, is invaluable, and so far the Department has been fortunate in this respect. Nevertheless, the work has increased substantially, and in order to cope with this a second Additional Public Health Inspector was appointed in the early part of the year. Here again, the Department was fortunate in being able to make an appointment, in view of the extreme shortage of Public Health Inspectors.

In previous years the Public Health Committee has visited other Authorities in various parts of the country, in order to discuss and see at first hand many aspects of public health work. During the year the Committee, in view of the vast amount of work in housing, decided that they would see at first hand housing in various parts of Sowerby Bridge. I feel that this gave the members a greater insight into the problem with which they were faced.

In conclusion, may I thank the Chairman, Councillor A. Pettengell, and the Members of the Committee for their support and assistance; also the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Gordon, for his help and guidance in the many complex problems which have arisen.

My thanks are also due to the Staff of the Department; Mr. J. Goulden and Mr. P. Nellis, Additional Public Health Inspectors; Mr. C. Pickering, who has dealt with the problems under the Clean Air Act; also the members of the Clerical Staff who have been responsible for the setting out of reports, etc. May I also record my thanks to the Foreman and Employees of the Cleansing Department, who have carried out the objectionable work of cleansing and disposal of refuse in such an efficient manner. In addition I should like to record my appreciation to all the Officials of the Council who have so kindly co-operated in supplying general information for this report.

I remain, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

W.E. FOSTER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.P.H.I.A.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### WATER SUPPLIES

#### Public Supply

The public water supply, which is distributed almost throughout the district, is under the control of the Calderdale Water Board, although a small portion of the district in Triangle and Mill Bank is served by the Wakefield and District Water Board, by arrangement with the Calderdale Water Board.

The water continues to give satisfaction in all respects, and the bacteriological examination is highly satisfactory. Samples for plumb solvency have been obtained from the Norland and Triangle areas, and upon examination these have been satisfactory, no trace of lead absorption being found.

The approximate number of dwellings supplied at the year end was as follows:-

Calderdale Water Board - Halifax	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,247
Calderdale Water Board - Norland	..	..	..	..	..	..	223
Wakefield and District - Ripponden	..	..	..	..	..	..	177

making a total of 5,647 houses served by the town's supply, which accounts for more than 85% of the properties in the area.

The extension of the main has continued during the year, the following works having been completed:-

(1) New estates at Kershaw House, Luddenden Foot;	} 970 yds. 4" main
St. Peter's Avenue, Beechwood; West End, Sowerby	
Bridge;	186 yds. 6" main
(2) Lane Bottom, Norland	.. .. .. .. .. .. 540 yds. 4" main
(3) Cottonstones and The Lumb, Mill Bank	.. .. .. .. .. .. 900 yds. 4" main
(4) West Bottom, Norland	.. .. .. .. .. .. 20 yds. 4" main

These extensions will cover the development of 99 properties at Kershaw House, 60 properties for re-sale at Haugh End, and 99 houses and flats at West End; also the existing properties at Lane Bottom and Wood Nook, Norland; The Lumb and Cottonstones, Mill Bank; and at West Bottom, Norland. The connections to the houses have already been completed at Lane Bottom and West Bottom, but were incomplete in the Mill Bank area.

During the year 161 new dwellings, together with 31 existing dwellings previously supplied with spring water, have been connected to the Board's supply. Under the clearance provisions of the Housing Act, 261 houses have been disconnected from the Calderdale Water Board's supply.

It was pleasing to note that extensions covering 2 private supplies mentioned in my

last report have been completed, and it is hoped that during 1965 other areas supplied with unwholesome or inadequate private supplies will have the Calderdale Water Board's supply made available.

#### Private Supplies

Once again it is pleasing to report that a number of extensions of the public water supply have taken place, resulting in 31 houses now having available the town's water supply. Each year one or two extensions of the town's main take place, and several private supplies are closed, but nothing really spectacular appears to take place; but as this process continues, only the houses in the more remote parts will come to rely on the private water supplies. Only a few years ago more than 30% of the houses relied upon private supplies. This has now been reduced to approximately 15%, and this number will continue to decrease.

There are throughout the entire district approximately 175 private supplies, 9 of these being supplies serving more than 50 houses, 9 also being of a medium size, serving between 10 and 50 houses, and 157 serving very small groups of properties. The total number of houses served is just over 1,000.

From the table below it will be observed that 228 samples of water have been obtained during the year; the majority of these have been taken from supplies which have caused concern. The results show that 166 were unsatisfactory, whilst only 62 were satisfactory.

It is hoped in the near future that the Calderdale water main will be extended to cover the majority of these larger supplies, and certain other supplies both large and small will become non-existent due to clearance under the Housing Act. Fortunately, no ill-health in the district has been attributed to private water supplies, but in certain properties it has been necessary, where it has not been possible to provide the town's supply, to fit filters to the supply. These have proved very satisfactory.

Details of the sampling which has taken place during the year are set out as follows:-

District	Bacteriological Examination					
	Sat.	U/Sat.	Total			
Luddenden Foot .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	19	60	79			
Midgley and Luddenden .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	10	53	63			
Triangle and Mill Bank .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	7	31	38			
Sowerby .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	18	16	34			
Norland .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	2	5	7			
Sowerby Bridge .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	-	1	1			
Calderdale Water Board Public Supply .. .. .. ..	6	-	6			
Totals .. ..		62	166	228		

### Drainage and Sewerage

At the end of the year there were approximately 6,435 houses connected to the Council's sewers, which amounted to more than 95% of the properties in the district. Of the remainder, approximately 171 had satisfactory private drainage in the form of tank and filter, whilst approximately 302 properties had unsatisfactory drainage.

There were 2 drainage schemes which were completed during the year; an extremely large one covering the new development at the Kershaw House estate, and a smaller one extending the sewer to cover a small block of property at Sparkhouse Lane, Norland.

The majority of the district is already covered by the public sewer, and it is only the more remote parts of the district, including the isolated farms and blocks of property, that are not so covered.

Routine maintenance has been continued during the year, with repair, cleansing and flushing as necessary. A considerable amount of the Inspectors' time is taken up investigating drainage problems. During the year, 558 visits have been made, together with 664 re-visits. These visits, without exception, have been made in connection with existing drainage schemes. In addition to the work of inspection and re-constructions, 131 choked drains were attended to under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act of 1951. No charge was made for this work.

### Sewage Disposal

The sewage disposal works at Milner Royd continue to give satisfaction in the treatment of domestic sewage. As reported last year, the trade effluent and main drainage systems of the district were still under consideration.

At Luddenden Foot, where the works have recently been modernised, the treatment of domestic and trade effluent continues to be carried out satisfactorily.

### Sanitary Accommodation

The improvement of sanitary accommodation in the more remote parts of the district has continued reasonably satisfactorily, but it has again been observed that the number of properties receiving grant under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, continues to decrease. As has been pointed out on numerous occasions, when the scheme was first introduced, a number of conversions were comparatively easy and cheap to carry out, and the grant of up to £10 per conversion helped considerably in the completion of this work. The number of pails has now been reduced to just over 200, and whilst during the year 40 pails have been converted to the water carriage system, the majority of these have been channelled by way of Improvement Grants.

Due to high costs in the extension of either private or town's water supply, and connection to the sewer or the provision of tank and filter, the conversions that previously cost on an average £35 are now costing up to £100, and due to this fact it is pleasing to

record that at the end of the year the Council decided to increase the grant from £10 to £40 or half cost, whichever be the lesser amount. Every effort will be made to reduce the number of pails even further, but it will be extremely difficult to attain a figure of below 100.

The work of cleansing these pails is most objectionable, and it will be even more difficult in the future to obtain labour to carry out this type of work. It is therefore most essential that every effort be made to abolish this very unsatisfactory type of sanitary accommodation at the earliest opportunity.

The number of water closets in the district amount to nearly 95%. This may appear to be reasonably satisfactory, but many of these conveniences are still jointly used, and in 1964 this is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs. It is, however, pleasing to note that many of the properties having joint sanitary accommodation are the Type 1 back-to-back houses which are now being dealt with in clearance, and as these are disappearing so is much of the joint sanitary accommodation. It is pleasing to note that there are no privies or ash pits within the urban district. All the pails are cleansed weekly.

The sanitary accommodation in the district is set out as follows:-

Number of Pedestal W.C.s	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,019
Number of Pail Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239
Number of Trough or Waste Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Number of Chemical Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
<hr/>											
<hr/>											
5,304											
<hr/>											

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES

##### Refuse Collection

The Department is responsible for the cleansing services of the district, with the exception of street and gully cleansing. The collection and disposal of refuse, together with the collection of trade and market refuse, pails, etc., continues to operate satisfactorily. Waste paper and other salvageable materials are one of the more profitable sides of public cleansing, and it is pleasing to note that the quota restrictions that were imposed in relation to waste paper were removed towards the end of the year.

The Department, although having its quota of sickness, has not had any serious labour problems. With full employment, it is difficult to avoid a small percentage turnover of the labour force. This again has been similar to previous years, in the region of 30%, and during times of sickness, holidays, etc., it has been difficult to get suitable casual labour.

In my last report I referred to the introduction of the paper sack system of refuse collection. This is now working very satisfactorily in approximately 700 dwellings, and will in all probability be extended to new estates and properties where long paths and steps are encountered. There have been complaints on this method of refuse collection and storage, but this has been due to interference by children and animals. There has been no failure of the container itself, and the general opinion of those having used this method is that it has been highly satisfactory. Guards have been provided in many instances, to prevent damage to the container, but these have not been entirely successful, mainly due to the fact that they have not been an integral part of the unit itself.

It was envisaged at one time that there would be difficulty in the breaking down of the sacks at the refusal disposal site, and in order to ascertain the condition of these sacks, a portion of the tip was excavated and the area of the tip carefully examined. It was observed that not in every case had the sacks completely disintegrated, but it was found that the breakdown was sufficient to allow the decomposition of the refuse.

With the new housing development and the provision of flats in certain parts of the district, incorporating chutes, the large container was used for the first time in the district, and in view of the fact that it has been necessary to convert one of the vehicles into bulk refuse loading, there is the distinct possibility that the container system may be extended, not only to cover flats but also to be used in connection with the markets, schools and other buildings where this is considered suitable.

It has been observed for some considerable time that the output per man in the Department has been high, the average being approximately 820 bins per man per week. In view of this output, application was made through the men's Union for the introduction of an incentive bonus scheme. The matter was considered very carefully, and whilst the Council agreed in principle to the introduction of a bonus scheme, the details were left to a Sub-Committee and the Union to settle. Unfortunately, the negotiations were extremely lengthy, and whilst it had been hoped to introduce a scheme at the beginning of 1965, negotiations were proceeding but no settlement had been reached. Should a bonus scheme be introduced, it will be necessary to consider not only the general output per team, but also the other important matters such as cleaning and greasing of vehicles, and general depot maintenance. It may also be necessary to do some streamlining of the out-districts, where up to the present it has not been possible to give a weekly collection throughout the entire district, but with the introduction of a bonus scheme these matters will be considered, and should be satisfactorily resolved.

The following table sets out in detail the work which has been completed by the vehicles operated in the Department:-

Vehicle	Ashbins	Pails	Loads	Tons	Cwts.
S. & D. No. 10 .. .. ..	24,941	-	117	351	-
Karrier No. 11 .. .. ..	29,563	-	1,129	1,089	-
Karrier No. 12 .. .. ..	28,815	22,848	739	834	-
Karrier No. 13 .. .. ..	17,099	-	300	433	-
S. & D. No. 14 .. .. ..	103,820	-	487	1,471	-
Dennis No. 15 .. .. ..	88,663	-	424	1,285	10
<b>Totals</b>	<b>292,901</b>	<b>22,848</b>	<b>3,196</b>	<b>5,463</b>	<b>10</b>

## Transport

The Department operates 5 refuse vehicles, 4 of which are in regular use, the fifth being used as a spare vehicle, being brought into service when the other vehicles are off the road for repair or general maintenance. This vehicle is also brought into service for the collection of waste paper, industrial refuse and other emergency duties.

The present complement of vehicles consists of 2 rear loading collectors for in-district weekly collection, and 2 side loading vehicles, one being a dual purpose vehicle used for pails and bins, and the other being used for the collection of waste paper, trade refuse, school refuse collection and other re-chargeable collections. These 2 side loading vehicles are for the most part used in the out-district.

The refuse continues to be extremely bulky, and with the creation of Smoke Control Areas further difficulties arise.

The S. & D. 10, which was purchased more than 10 years ago, has been replaced with a Dennis Paxit Continuous Loader. Several vehicles of this design were demonstrated in the district, all proving to be very satisfactory, before the Council eventually decided on this type of replacement vehicle.

The compression type of vehicle has become increasingly necessary, due not only to the bulky nature of the refuse, but also to cope with the paper sack system of refuse collection. In addition, it allows the vehicle to remain on the round for a longer period, reducing the long hauls to the refuse disposal point mid-morning and afternoon. In these days of the reducing working week, travelling time must be cut to an absolute minimum.

With the continued progress in slum clearance, and the gradual disappearance of the back-to-back house, re-development is rapidly taking place in the form of houses and high flats. In the latter type of development the refuse accommodation is in the form of chutes, and to cater for the emptying of the large container at the bottom of the chute major works of conversion to bulk loading status have been carried out on the S. & D. 14.

The cleaning and greasing of the vehicles continues for the most part on Saturday mornings. This at present appears to be the only convenient time available, but when the conditions of the bonus scheme have been fully agreed, it may be possible to incorporate some condition relative to the cleaning and greasing of all vehicles.

The vehicles operated by the Department are set out in the following table:-

No.	Make	Year of Purchase	Capacity	Service
10	S. & D. Rear F. & A. Loader (taken out of service June)	1954	18 cu.yds.	Refuse Collection
11	Karrier Bantam	1956	7 cu.yds.	Refuse Collection, Salvage, Trade Refuse.
12	Karrier Bantam (with tank)	1959	7 cu.yds. 150/200 gall. tank	Refuse Collection
13	Karrier Bantam (dual tip)	1961	11 cu.yds.	Pails Refuse Collection, Salvage.
14	S. & D. Rear F. & A. Loader (with power press)	1962	18 cu.yds.	Refuse Collection
15	Dennis Paxit Continuous Loader (commenced service June)	1964	25 cu.yds.	Refuse Collection
	J.C.B. Shovel	1963	Shovel	Refuse Disposal

#### Accidents

During the year the vehicles have been involved in 2 accidents. These are set out as follows:-

Karrier 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Austin Van	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

The accidents were of a minor nature, and as in previous years due to narrow and unmade roads. The number of accidents this year has decreased considerably, and I feel that every credit should be given to the drivers for the manner in which they handle their vehicles under such difficult circumstances.

#### Municipal Ashbin Scheme

This scheme was commenced in 1949 and continued until 1963 for the most part as a bin hire scheme, where bins were replaced at a maximum charge of 5s. Od. per year. At the beginning of 1964, due to the very high proportion of municipal bins in the district, the hire scheme was abolished, and the scheme became a direct charge on the rate fund.

Over the years this scheme has been an outstanding asset to the Department. It has been possible to replace the defective bins with the minimum delay, and to standardise on one type of receptacle, thus completely abolishing oil drums, washtubs, boxes and the like. These, I may say, have not been seen in this district for more than 15 years.

The scheme will continue, and where the sack system of refuse collection is in operation

a sack holder will be provided in lieu of bins.

During the year 260 bins have been provided to new properties, and 104 bins have been replaced.

#### Trade Refuse

The trade refuse from all food shops continues to be removed three times per week, whilst the market refuse is removed twice per week. The remaining trade refuse of the district is removed weekly.

The scale of charges for the collection of refuse remains the same, that is that the first bin is collected free of charge, whilst the second or part bin is collected at a charge of 1s. Od. In addition to the trade refuse, an increasing amount of industrial waste is now being collected, and this is being charged for on a time basis. There is still no charge for the removal of beddings, etc., but it is necessary to continue charges for the removal of furniture, etc., from unoccupied houses.

The total amount of trade refuse removed during the year was approximately 174 tons, bringing in a return of approximately £105, whilst the amount of rechargeable refuse from the factories amounted to 394 tons, showing a return of approximately £384.

#### Refuse Disposal

The entire refuse of the district is taken to the central disposal site at Milner Royd, and is dealt with by a tractor shovel on the controlled principle. The amount of refuse, although much bulkier, has remained almost unaltered, at a little over an estimated 100 tons per week. There is also a considerable amount of refuse which is delivered on to the tip by various contractors. Unfortunately this, for the most part, is unsuitable for use as cover and is difficult at times to dispose of. A charge is made for this type of refuse.

It is still extremely difficult to obtain suitable covering material, and an increasing use is being made of the tipped and partially decomposed refuse. This is not offensive in any way, and is a reasonable substitute for ash. Unfortunately, however, with the increased use of this type of material there are additional hazards due to the amount of glass in this type of material.

During the year it has been possible to commence the construction of an access road on the recently acquired portion of tip, and it is anticipated that this will be used as and when the existing area has been covered, and may be brought into use during the coming year. On the present site there is approximately 3 years' tipping space left, but it will be substantially increased by the purchase of the adjoining land, which could increase the tipping period up to 10 years, depending of course upon the amount of material brought to the site.

The finished area referred to in my 1963 report has been roughly levelled with approximately 3,000 tons of subsoil. It is hoped to obtain a certain amount of topsoil, which

will be stockpiled for the eventual use on this area. When completed it could provide a very useful playing area, and will be substantially enlarged as more of the adjoining tip is brought up to a final level.

The method of control has been very satisfactory. Infestations and fires have been almost non-existent. It was anticipated that there could be some difficulty with the disposal of the paper sacks and their contents brought by the refuse vehicle from the estates using this method of storage. An area where the sacks had been buried for a period of up to twelve months was excavated to a depth of 7ft., being the approximate depth of each layer of refuse. This showed that although parts of the sacks were recognisable, the majority had broken down almost completely, and in no case was a complete paper sack unearthed. It was, however, noted that the areas where this refuse had been tipped showed a greater depression than other parts of the tip, suggesting that at the time of disposal consolidation was not as complete as in other parts of the tip. At this stage it could not be considered any great problem.

Difficulties still arise with the disposal of surplus furniture and industrial waste which, to say the least, present difficulties both in the tip and a serious nuisance if burned on the tip. It is a problem which will have to be faced, either separately or in conjunction with an adjoining Authority.

#### Salvage

The salvage returns have shown an increase in both tonnage and income. It is pleasing to record that all quota restrictions have been abolished, and the Board Mills are willing to take the entire output of waste paper, together with any additional accumulation which may arise. The actual output time per ton is still increasing, due in the main to the amount of contrary matter included in the waste paper by shops, offices and factories, even though a separate collection is taking place. If this continues, steps will have to be taken to deal with the same as trade refuse and a charge made for the collection of this material.

Although there has been an increase in the output of waste paper, there is no doubt that if more care were taken by the housewives in the separation of this commodity, and a little more care taken by the collectors when collecting the same, then the output would increase very substantially. It is very difficult to understand why the collectors fail to obtain a greater quantity of waste paper, or alternatively draw the attention of the householders to the need of this, especially when a bonus is paid on the total amount of paper collected and despatched.

The total amount of waste paper collected during the year amounted to 249 tons, showing an increase of 17 tons over the previous year, the total income being £2,153. The income from metals and other sundry items was again very low and disappointing.

Since the Council embarked upon the collection of salvage in 1939, the total amount of all materials collected amounts to 7,260 tons, of which 5,335 tons were waste paper. The total receipts over this period have amounted to £41,232. Details of the salvage recovered during 1964 are set out in the following table:-

Materials Salvaged						T	C	Q	£	s	d
Mixed Paper	..	..	..	..	..	123	2	3	969	17	10
Newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	63	12	1	551	4	5
Fibreboard	..	..	..	..	..	46	1	-	450	-	1
Top Paper	..	..	..	..	..	16	4	-	182	8	6
Ferrous Metals	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	-	9	16	-
Non-Ferrous Metals	..	..	..	..	..			2	1	15	-
Carpets	..	..	..	..	..	14	3		2	19	-
String	..	..	..	..	..	11	1		2	5	-
Rags	..	..	..	..	..	10	-		6	2	7
Totals ..						253	5	2	2,176	8	5

#### Infectious Disease and Disinfection

Enquiries and visits in connection with the spread of infectious disease continued during the year. 14 visits have been made in this connection, and 7 in relation to disinfection. Due to the very low number of notifications which are received, the enquiries and visits in this connection are very low. Disinfection is extremely rare, but is always carried out if requested. Details of visits are set out as follows:-

Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	..	..	..	..	14
Visits re Disinfection	..	..	..	..	7

#### Factories Act, 1961

During the year 21 inspections were made in relation to the factories of the district. These included inspections of defective or unsuitable sanitary accommodation, which were reported in 1963 and remedied in 1964, which accounts for the figures in the table setting out the defects found.

Details of the factories now on the register, together with the defects found, are set out in the following tables:-

Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health

Factories		No. on Register	No. of inspections	Written Notices
In which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 enforced by Local Authority	.. .. ..	20	6	-
Where Section 7 is enforced	.. .. ..	125	15	-
Totals	..	145	21	-

Defects Found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred by H. M. Inspector
Inadequate ventilation .. ..	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors ..	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:			
(a) Insufficient .. .. ..	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	7	10	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-
Totals	7	10	-

The following table sets out the factories on the register operating in the district at the end of the year:-

Aerated Waters .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	1
Bakehouses .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	4
Bedstead Manufacturers .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	2
Boot and Shoe Repairers .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	6
Brass Foundry .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	1
Brass Finishing .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	1
Building Operations .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	2
Cheese Factory .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	1
Cloth Carbonising .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	3
Caravan .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	1
Carpet Manufacturers .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	6
Diecasting .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	1
Coffee Grinding .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	1
Dressmaking, etc. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	2

Dry Cleaning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dyers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dyeworks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Electrical Generating and Transforming																2
Engineering (light) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Flour Milling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
French Polishing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gas Holder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Joiners and Cabinet Makers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Knitting (machine and garments) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Leather Goods ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Machine Tools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Motor Vehicle Repairs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Plumbing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Plastic Mouldings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Paper Baling and Sorting ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Portable Buildings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pre-cast Concrete ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Printers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pattern Making ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Provender ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sheet Metal Working ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Sugar Confectioners ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Slaughterhouses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Steel Tubular Furniture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tailoring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Textiles - Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Textiles - Woollen and Worsted ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Textile Machinery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tin Smith ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Upholstery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Warehouses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wholesale Clothing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wire Manufacturers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wool Sorting (including waste, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

#### Outworkers

There were 5 outworkers on the register, all of whom were engaged in textile manufacture or repair. The lists are submitted to the Council twice per year under Section 110 of the Factories Act. This number includes those engaged by factories outside the Local Authority. 2 inspections have been made during the year.

#### Public Swimming Bath

The equipment at the Public Swimming Bath, Princes Hall, which was completely renewed a few years ago, continues to give satisfaction. The bath, during the past year, has been

completely re-tiled and is now one of the most up to date in the area. The swimming bath is used quite extensively by children and schools, not only of this district but also of the surrounding areas. The capacity of the bath is approximately 64,000 gallons and the turn-over of the bath water, with the existing equipment, takes place every 4 hours.

During the season 4 samples of water were obtained, 2 for bacteriological and 2 for chemical examination. All these were satisfactory.

**Nuisances (Part 3, Public Health Act, 1936, except Smoke Nuisances)**

The number of inspections for nuisances only, excluding housing inspections, was 70, and in addition 44 re-visits were made. At the end of 1963 there were 9 informal notices outstanding, all the statutory notices being complied with. During 1964, 51 informal notices were served, and of these, together with 9 outstanding at the end of 1963, 49 were complied with, leaving 11 informal notices outstanding at the end of 1964. This work, almost without exception, is carried out by negotiation. It was not found necessary to serve any statutory notices during the year.

## Offensive Trades

There were no additions to the register of offensive trades during the year, and no applications were received. The only offensive trades now on the register are Fish Friers, which total 24, and during the year 13 inspections were made.

### Sanitary Inspection of the Area

## Clean Air

Steady progress has continued in this field. The survey of No. 2 Area, which was started in September 1963, was completed by the end of January this year. The survey of No. 3 Area started at the beginning of May, and this was completed by the end of August. This area was surveyed with Ministry Circular 69/63 in mind, and householders were fully informed as to the changed fuel position and the types of appliances which now attracted grant.

There has been practically no opposition to Smoke Control; there seems to be a genuine interest and co-operation towards clean air. A little apprehension to the cost of conversion was felt by a few of the old age pensioners, but this was remedied when the position relative to discretionary payments was fully explained.

During the year 630 domestic premises were surveyed, together with 42 commercial properties, 22 industrial and 15 other premises which included churches, schools, etc. It was found that 560 of the domestic properties surveyed required conversion, whilst approximately 70 fully complied with the requirements of the Act.

Smoke Control Area No. 1, which was submitted to the Ministry for approval during 1963, was confirmed at the end of August 1964, the operative date being 1st July 1965. By the end of the year only 4 properties had carried out their full conversions.

Before the end of the year, Smoke Control Area No. 2, which contains 307 domestic properties, 20 industrial, 92 commercial and 33 other premises, was submitted to the Ministry for approval. The entire costs of this area, as in the case of No. 1, were calculated on it being a hard coke area.

In order that the owners and occupiers in Smoke Control Areas could be fully aware of the appliances available, a Mobile Exhibition was held, in conjunction with the West Riding Clean Air Campaign, at the Essoldo Car Park on March 5th, 6th and 7th. The exhibition included stands outlining the full use of solid fuel and appliances, gas appliances and electrical appliances, whilst provision was also made by the National Society for Clean Air for Local

Authorities to use an additional mobile stand in order to display materials and also act as an information office. The exhibition was opened by the Chairman of the Council, and was supported by the Chairman of the Health Committee. During the three days the exhibition was extremely well attended, and the householders were able to obtain a considerable amount of information and assistance in all aspects of approved methods of heating in Smoke Control Areas, including the payment of grants, etc. It was also possible to outline the proposed programme over the next 5 years.

The smoke stations at Wharf Street and Old House, Triangle, continued in operation, together with the Deposit Gauge at the Essoldo Cinema. It is proposed to move the deposit gauge and the station at Old House, which are now in the Smoke Control Area No. 1, into a position between the proposed areas of No. 2 and 3.

The daily recordings of the instruments, showing smoke and sulphur dioxide concentration, are set out in the tables and graphs on the following pages.

### Clean Air Act, 1956 - Smoke Control

	Visits
Survey of Domestic Premises ..	630
Re-visits ..	150
Inspection of Installations ..	4
Final Inspection for Approval ..	4
Survey of Commercial Premises ..	42
Re-visits ..	18
Survey of Industrial Plant ..	66
Re-visits ..	25
General Inspections ..	167
Smoke Observations ..	9
Smoke Recording Stations ..	600
	1,715

	Old House						Wharf Street					
	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	MA	HDA	LDA	MA	HDA	LDA	MA	HDA	LDA	MA	HDA	LDA
January	272	700	48	70	183	10	246	740	32	151	395	39
February	185	496	36	37	140	0	155	484	12	94	234	12
March	218	364	52	87	223	0	230	528	96	153	283	0
April	110	256	28	70	162	33	121	224	48	89	148	31
May	47	177	16	45	92	16	58	97	28	47	107	15
June	54	129	14	33	75	7	72	146	28	38	62	16
July	38	109	12	35	72	7	47	103	25	31	60	0
August	51	101	21	39	89	15	66	113	26	43	77	20
September	74	154	23	65	136	22	85	163	35	71	167	16
October	221	516	36	118	248	44	238	576	60	175	351	62
November	214	512	32	137	501	36	211	584	48	243	631	46
December	263	1044	28	182	1050	0	279	972	20	316	1908	0

	Deposit Gauge				
	pH	R	UD	DD	TS
January	4.0	1.62	6.62	4.50	11.12
February	3.9	1.26	7.49	7.62	15.11
March	3.9	4.18	13.40	8.84	22.24
April	4.0	2.88	7.41	6.00	13.41
May	4.3	2.80	8.74	6.04	14.78
June	4.1	2.21	5.63	4.09	9.72
July	4.2	3.23	6.58	4.57	11.15
August	4.4	2.99	7.30	5.41	12.71
September	4.6	1.10	5.75	3.96	9.71
October	3.9	2.68	6.83	4.68	11.51
November	4.1	3.07	7.22	7.14	14.36
December	4.5	5.13	6.86	6.48	13.34

Explanation of Tables:-

MA - Monthly average, which is the mean of the "daily average" figures for all periods in which observations are made in the period under review.

HDA - Highest daily average.

LDA - Lowest daily average.

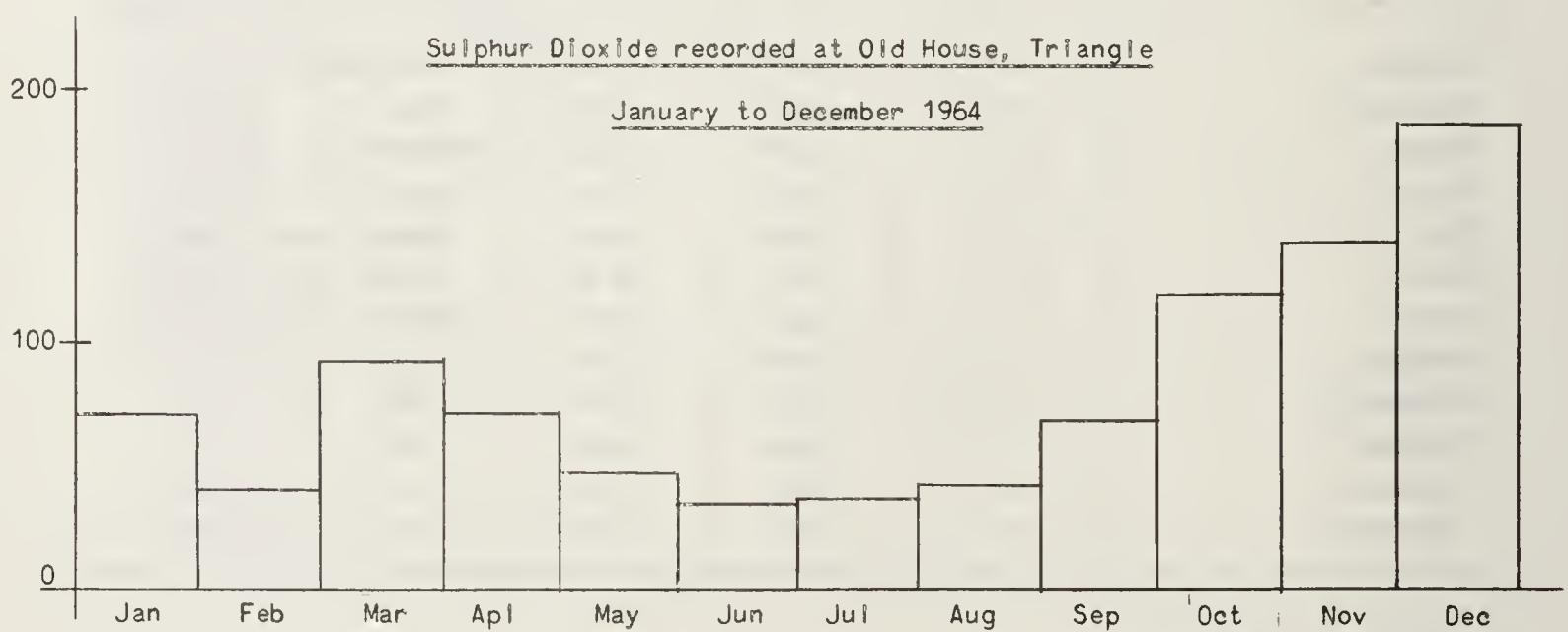
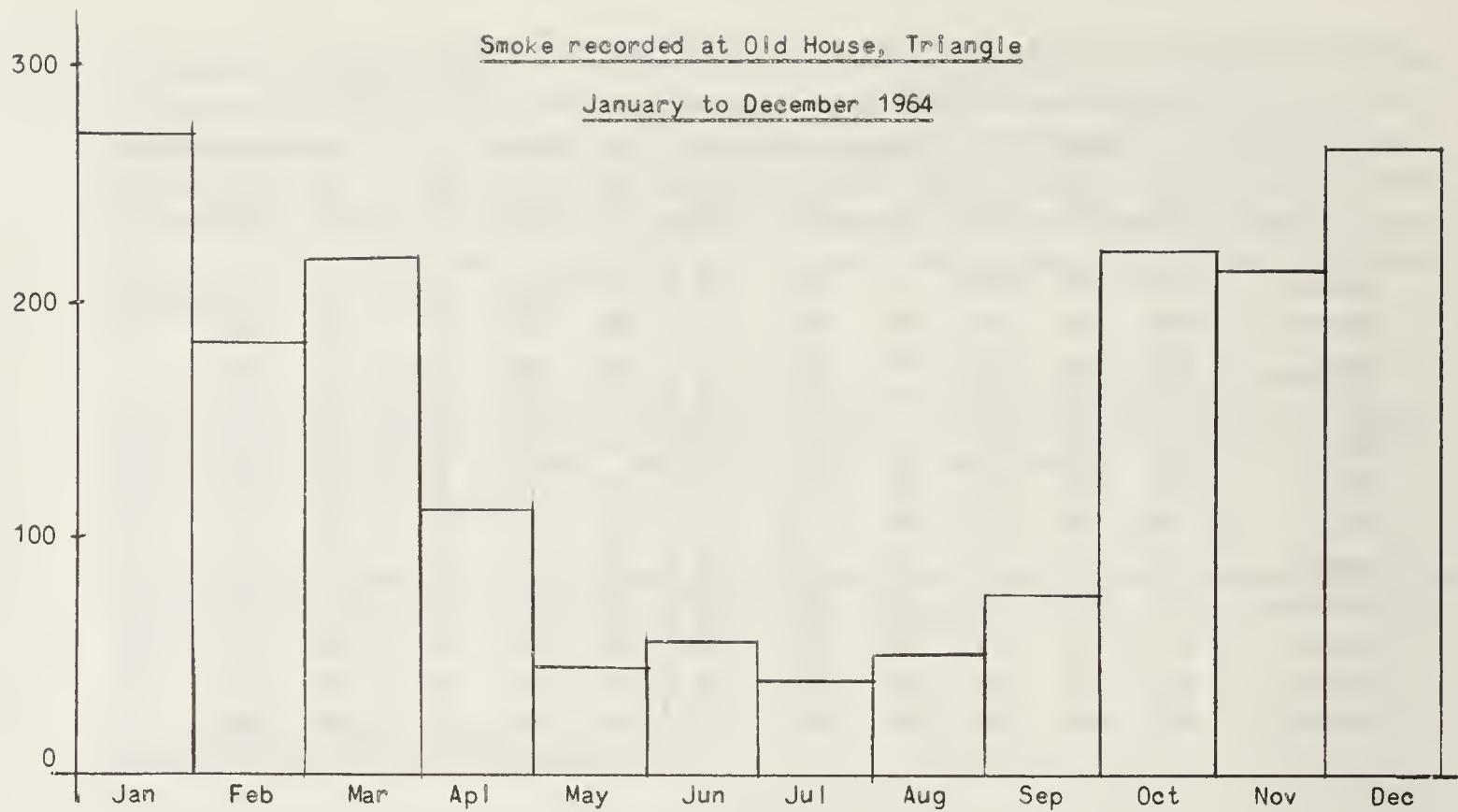
pH - Figure of acidity or alkalinity (below 7 acid, above 7 alkali).

R - Rainwater collected as inches per month.

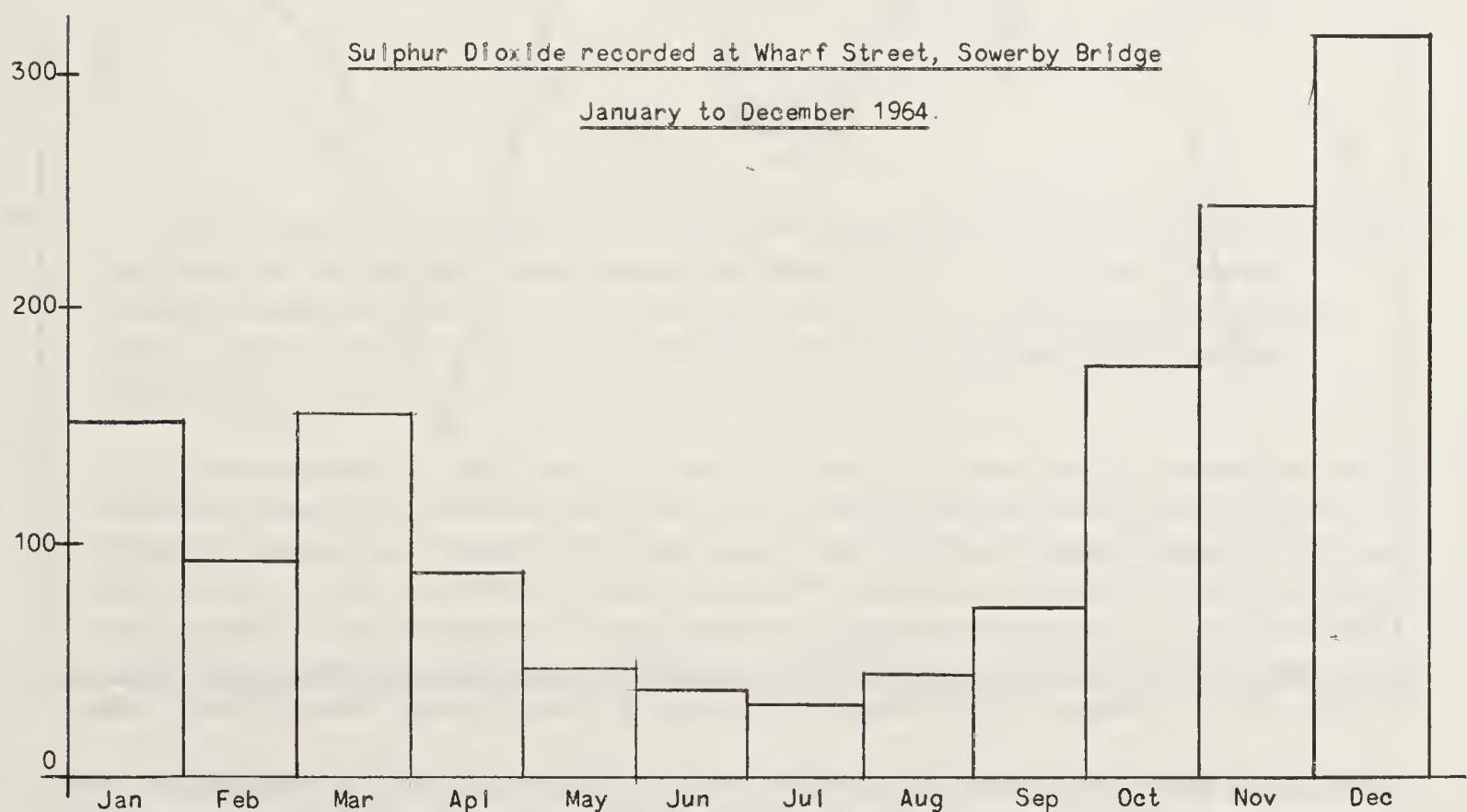
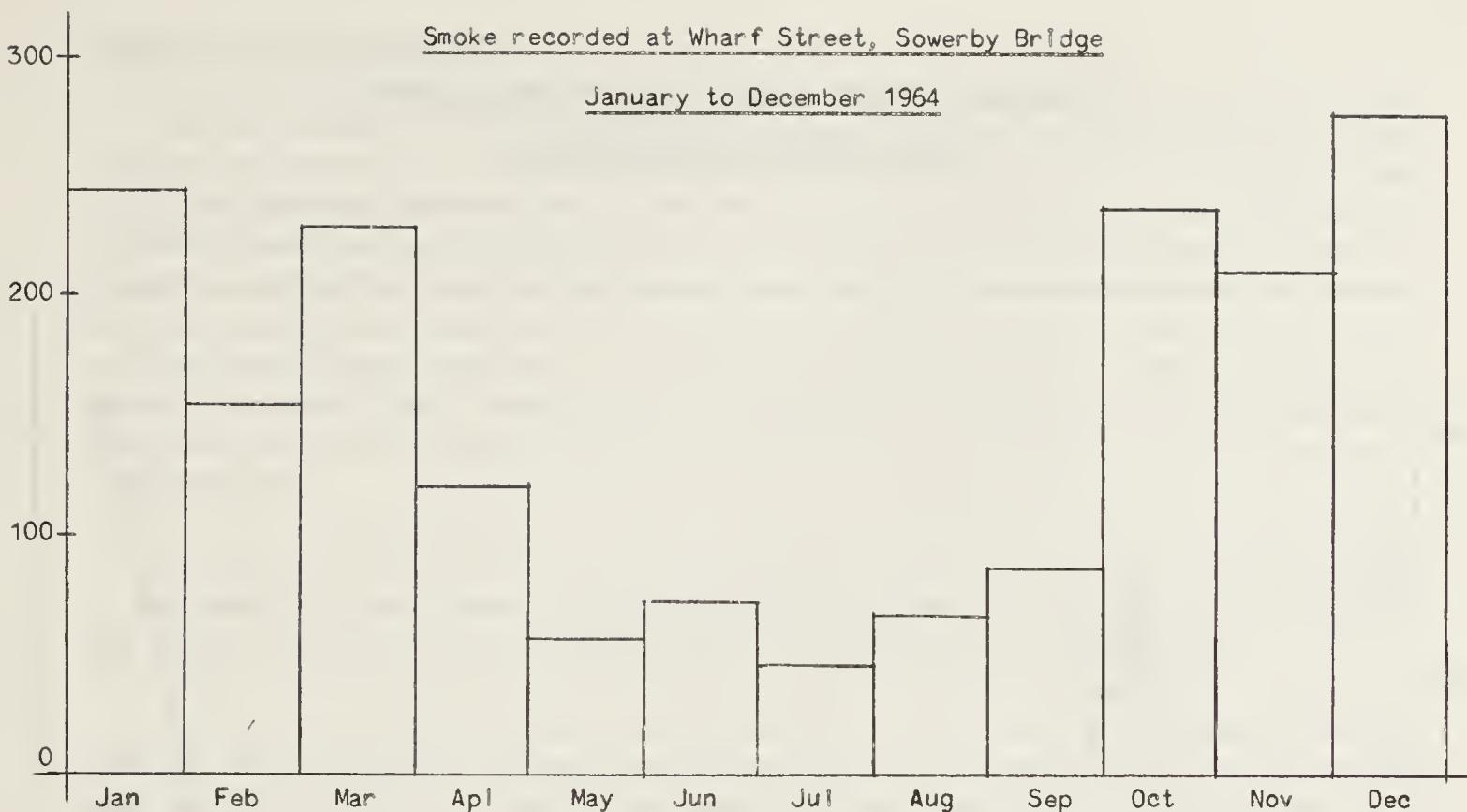
UD - Undissolved deposit, as rate of deposition in tons per sq. mile per month.

DD - Dissolved deposit, as rate of deposition in tons per sq. mile per month.

TS - Total solids, dissolved and undissolved.



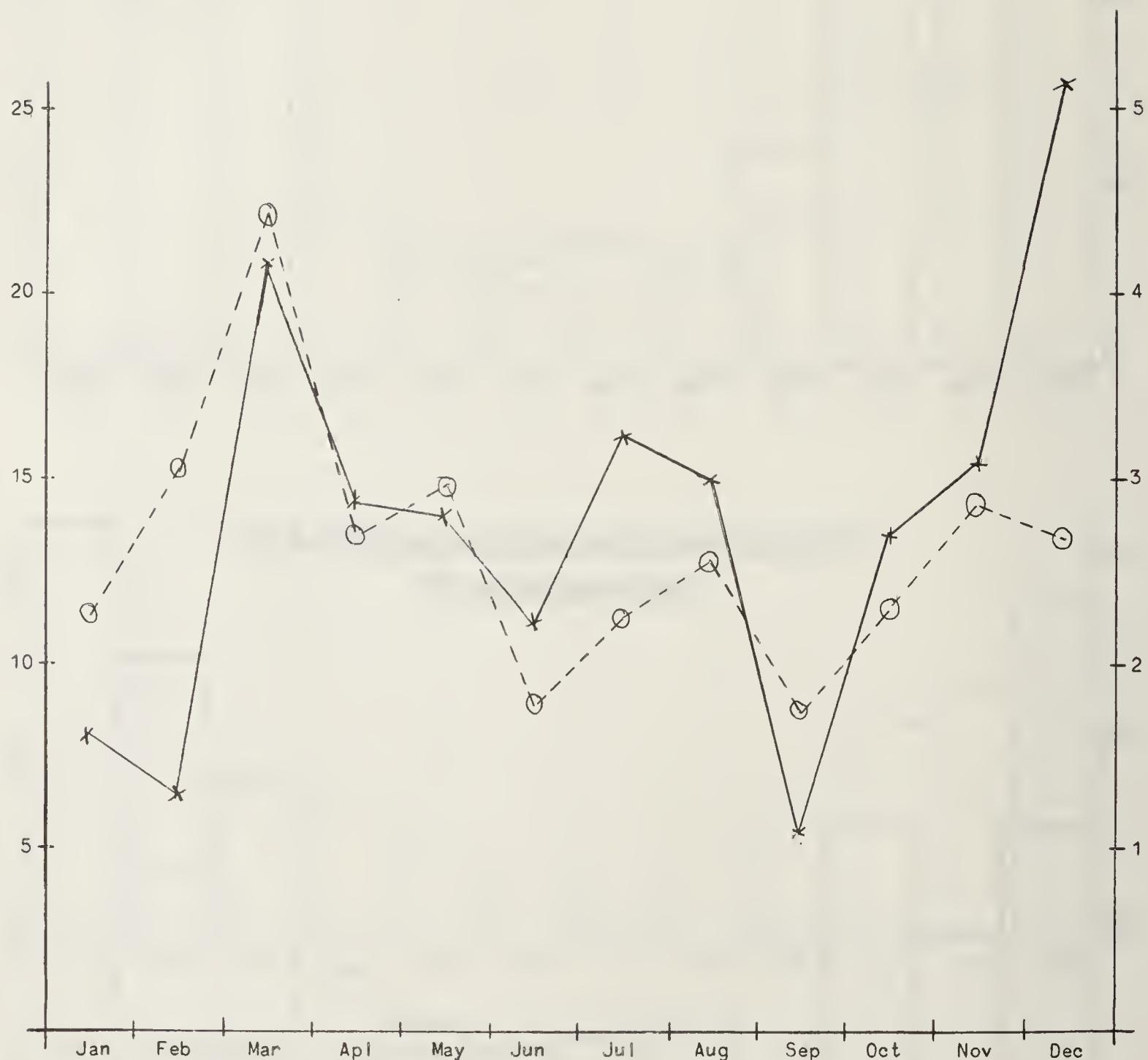
Scale in Microgrammes per cubic metre.



Scale in Microgrammes per cubic metre.

Deposit in tons per square mile from Deposit Gauge

Essoldo Cinema, Sowerby Bridge



Total solids deposited in tons per sq. mile

Rainfall in inches

Broken line:-

Deposited matter

Continuous line:-

Rainfall

## Industrial Furnace Survey

During the year, of the 22 industrial premises visited all, with the exception of one vertical cross tube boiler and one Lancashire boiler, were mechanically fired with stokers fully acceptable to the Authority. The vertical cross tube boiler was hand fired with a mixture of hard coke and bituminous coal. This position has now been remedied. The Lancashire boiler had, over the past years, been causing a considerable amount of concern, with the intermittent discharge of dark smoke. The plant in question was within the proposed Smoke Control Area No. 2. I am now pleased to report that 2 Bennis chain grate stokers have been fitted, these being fully acceptable to the Authority. The emission of dark smoke has now been completely eliminated, and the stokers appear to be working very satisfactorily.

During the year there was only one complaint received from the public with reference to the emission of dark smoke, and when fully investigated it was found that this emission was due to the unsatisfactory arrangements for the starting up of this boiler.

It is very pleasing to report that the emission of dark smoke from industrial boiler plant in Sowerby Bridge is almost non-existent, and I am sure that this has played a major part in the co-operation of householders accepting smoke control in the areas so far surveyed.

## HOUSING

The properties in the Midgley, Luddenden and Luddenden Foot areas, scheduled during 1963, were for the most part confirmed without modification. There were, however, 2 notable exceptions where houses in Towngate, Midgley, were excluded from 2 separate Orders. There were objections in the majority of areas, and accordingly Housing Inquiries were held.

It was reported in 1963 that as a result of detailed inspection in the Midgley and Luddenden areas, 61 houses were considered for clearance, whilst approximately 95 were borderline properties. Accordingly, the owners were invited to submit proposals for the improvement of these properties. As a result, 34 proposals were submitted for improvement in 1964, whilst the owners of the remaining 61 apparently considered that improvement was not a worthwhile proposition. There is, therefore, a distinct possibility that in the near future further housing in this area will be scheduled for clearance.

Housing inspections during 1964 were for the most part concentrated in Sowerby Bridge, although certain of the upper parts of Sowerby received attention. 17 clearance areas were declared, 7 being Compulsory Purchase Orders and 10 Clearance Orders, involving approximately 257 houses.

Included in the Compulsory Purchase Orders were the remaining houses and shops at West End, and also the properties in the Chapel Street area. These areas, when cleared, will

not only reduce the Type 1 back-to-back houses quite considerably and will see the end of some of the worst types of joint sanitary and refuse accommodation in the district, but when re-developed will considerably improve this part of Sowerby Bridge.

A start has been made on the unsatisfactory properties in the Allan Wood district, and 3 Clearance Orders have been declared. Regarding the upper parts of Sowerby, the properties scheduled do not only include some of the unsatisfactory housing accommodation, but also will remove some very unsatisfactory sanitary conditions.

The clearance areas declared during the year are set out as follows:-

South Ward (No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964 (West End) .. ..	45	houses
Central Ward (No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964 (Chapel St., etc.)	92	houses
East Ward (No. 3) Clearance Order, 1964 (Bar Houses) .. .. ..	3	houses
Central Ward (No. 4) Clearance Order, 1964 (Hollins Mill Lane) ..	8	houses
Sowerby Ward (No. 6) Clearance Order, 1964 (Stoney Royd) .. .. ..	4	houses
Sowerby Ward (No. 7) Clearance Order, 1964 (New Drop) .. .. ..	5	houses
Sowerby Ward (No. 8) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964 (Lane Ends) ..	3	houses
Sowerby Ward (No. 9) Clearance Order, 1964 (Nether Ends) .. .. ..	5	houses
South Ward (No. 10) Clearance Order, 1964 (Bank Road) .. .. ..	6	houses
South Ward (No. 11) Clearance Order, 1964 (Clyde Street) .. .. ..	10	houses
Midgley Ward (No. 12) Clearance Order 1964 (Solomon Hill) .. ..	14	houses
Central Ward (No. 13) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964 (Stanley St., etc.)	17	houses
South Ward (No. 14) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964 (Syke Lane) ..	7	houses
East Ward (No. 15) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964 (Bolton Brow/Helm's Yard) ..	7	houses
East Ward (No. 16) Clearance Order, 1964 (Clough Terrace) .. ..	14	houses
South Ward (No. 17) Clearance Order, 1964 (Hope Street) .. .. ..	10	houses
East Ward (No. 19) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964 (Bolton Brow/ Holroyds Place) ..	7	houses

A number of these areas were subject to Public Inquiry during the year, and were confirmed in their entirety, with some modifications, in addition to which a number of well maintained payments were authorised.

In addition to the clearance orders, 12 houses were represented as individually unfit, Time and Place notices being served and undertakings given and accepted to close the houses until made fit to the satisfaction of the Local Authority.

Overcrowding is not a major problem in the district, and although certain houses are deliberately overcrowded, these are dealt with speedily and de-crowded without resorting to legal proceedings. During the year 30 inspections were made in relation to suspected overcrowding. The number of overcrowded houses at the end of the year totalled 5.

Work under the Rent Act is almost non-existent, only 3 inspections taking place during the year, and no Certificates of Disrepair were applied for or issued.

During the year the Local Authority completed 86 new dwellings, whilst 4 were provided by private enterprise.

Work has continued with the inspection of houses under the Housing Act whereby the Council make loans for the purchase of dwellings. During the year 59 applications were made, of which 47 were granted. In addition, 14 applications were made for improvement, and 8 were granted. The Council built 3 houses specifically for sale, and mortgages for these were advanced by the Council.

The general statistics for 1964 are set out in the following table:-

After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957

By Owner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
By Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-

4. Number of families re-housed during the year into Council Houses

(a) Clearance Areas, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
(b) Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

5. Rent Act, 1957

(a) Number of Certificates of Disrepair granted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
(b) Number of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
(c) Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-

6. New Dwellings

Number of new dwellings completed during the year

By the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
By Private Enterprise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

Table of Houses erected in the Urban District over the past 14 years:

Year	Houses Erected		Total
	By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	
1950	22	-	22
1951	16	2	18
1952	12	-	12
1953	40	-	40
1954	58	-	58
1955	52	-	52
1956	28	-	28
1957	17	-	17
1958	-	-	-
1959	31	2	33
1960	3	12	15
1961	24	18	42
1962	12	13	25
1963	97	-	97
1964	86	4	90
	498	51	549

7. Grants for conversion or improvement of housing accommodation

(a) Conversions

(1) Applications received (number of dwellings) .. .. .. .. ..	2
(2) Applications approved (number of dwellings) .. .. .. .. ..	2
(3) Number of dwellings completed .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	2

(b) Improvements

(1) Applications received (number of dwellings) .. .. .. .. ..	79
(2) Applications approved (number of dwellings) .. .. .. .. ..	74
(3) Number of dwellings completed .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	85

In section (b) above, (1) can be divided into 21 Discretionary Grants and 58 Standard Grants, of which in (2) 20 Discretionary Grants were approved, together with 54 Standard Grants. The number of dwellings completed during the year included certain houses where application had been made during 1963.

8. Details of advances for the purpose of acquiring or constructing houses

The Council operate the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, and during the year 59 applications were made, and 47 granted. 14 applications were made for improvement, and 8 granted.

General Housing Inspection

Public Health Acts, 1936-61 (housing) .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	89
Re-visits .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	60
Housing Act, 1957 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	756
Re-visits .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	463
Miscellaneous Housing .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	411
Re-visits .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	203
Housing Survey for Clearance, etc. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	355
Inspection of Individual Unfit Houses .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	19
Number of Houses demolished .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	168
Clearance Area sites .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	15
Rent Act, 1957 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	10
Improvement Grants .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	129
Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	69
Overcrowding .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	30

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This Act, for the most part, became operative in July 1964, whilst regulations relative to certain other items will not be operative until 1965 onwards.

This Act has been long awaited, and generally provides for similar conditions for the workers in offices and shops to those available to the factory workers for so many years.

The position relative to registrations, etc., is set down in the following tables:-

Table A - Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices .. .. .. .. ..	32	32	-
Retail Shops .. .. .. ..	53	53	-
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ..	7	7	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens ..	6	6	-
Fuel Storage Depots .. ..	1	1	-

Table B - Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. Nil

Table C - Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons employed
Offices .. .. .. .. .. ..	191
Retail Shops .. .. .. .. ..	177
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses ..	49
Catering Establishments open to the public	9
Canteens .. .. .. .. ..	14
Fuel Storage Depots .. .. .. ..	7
 Total ..	447
 Total Males	253
Total Females	194

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### Milk Sampling

During the year 72 samples of milk were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Upon examination, 8 were found to be culture positive for Brucellosis, whilst 7 failed to pass the Methylene Blue test.

In connection with Brucellosis, the farms housing the affected animals were visited, and there was no difficulty in isolating the cattle affected. These, without exception, were removed from the herd. The farmers are extremely concerned when purchasing what they consider to be perfectly clean animals, and they find that in a very short period they are being visited in connection with Brucellosis. There is no doubt that this state of affairs will continue whilst the only powers available to the Local Authority are to see that the raw milk from such cattle is not distributed prior to treatment. Invariably, the affected animal is removed from the herd and again sold in the open market. It is high time that some specific action was taken to deal with these cases, in order that they are not just transferred from one herd to another.

### Food Inspection

The inspection of all food premises throughout the district has been carried out, the details being set down as follows:-

Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Butchers' Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Dairies and Milk Distributors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Fish Merchants and Poulterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Food Hygiene Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	266
Food Inspection (wholesalers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Food Preparing Establishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Food and Drugs Act (unsound food)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Ice Cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Market Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	306
Meat Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219
Miscellaneous Food Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Mobile Traders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Public Houses and Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Slaughterhouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

The food shops generally comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, and it is pleasing to note that the cleanliness of the premises, generally speaking, has

been quite satisfactory. It has not been necessary to take any formal action whatsoever regarding these premises.

As a result of food inspections, the following tinned goods, etc., have been surrendered as unfit for human consumption:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Meat .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	18	-	18	-	
Vegetables .. .. .. .. .. ..	5	-	13	2	
Fruit .. .. .. .. .. ..	13	2	17	14	
Fish .. .. .. .. .. ..		2	1	12	
Soup .. .. .. .. .. ..		3	1	-	
Rice .. .. .. .. .. ..		3	6	4	
Sago .. .. .. .. .. ..			23	-	
Milk .. .. .. .. .. ..		3	16	4	
Cream .. .. .. .. .. ..			14	10	
Fruit Juice .. .. .. .. .. ..		1	16	13	
Spaghetti .. .. .. .. .. ..			2	-	
	2	-	2	18	11

In addition to the above, a considerable amount of frozen food was condemned due to defects in refrigeration.

#### Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

There is one private slaughterhouse in the district, which has been completely modernised and enlarged, the adjoining buildings being taken in and utilised as lairage accommodation. The slaughterhouse is completely up to date and satisfies the existing legal requirements. The slaughterhouse is inspected at regular intervals.

#### Meat Inspection

As reported on the last occasion, the Meat Regulations, 1963, have thrown a considerable amount of additional work on to the Department. At all times 100% meat inspection has been carried out, but in an endeavour to fully comply with the Regulations, the Inspectors have attended the slaughterhouse at the commencement of slaughter and have carried out the meat inspection at this time.

The times of inspection are completely unaltered, which means that 90% of these inspections are carried out in the evenings and at week-ends, which means that almost the whole of the meat inspection is completed outside normal office hours. It is still felt that every effort should be made to control the hours of slaughter.

The number of animals has increased quite considerably. During 1963, 2,481 animals

were slaughtered, whilst in 1964 this was increased to 4,125. The quality of animals brought to the slaughterhouse has been of a high standard, and the amounts of offal condemned have been considerably below that of the previous year.

Details of the number of animals slaughtered and inspected are set out in the following table:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Goat
Number killed .. .. .. ..	558	10	4	2539	1013	1
Number inspected .. .. .. ..	558	10	4	2539	1013	1
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</b>						
Whole carcases condemned .. ..	-	-	1	6	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. ..	49	2	-	45	55	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	8.7	20	25	2	5.5	-
<b>Tuberculosis only:</b>						
Whole carcases condemned .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. ..	-	-	-	-	0.4	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	-	-	-	-	0.4	-

#### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Licences have been issued to 7 slaughtermen within the Urban District, under the above Act.

#### Ice Cream

There are no manufacturers of Ice Cream within the Urban District, all shops registered retailing wrapped ice cream. The mobile ice cream vans touring the district are subject to registration under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. These vehicles are of a modern type, all having suitable washing facilities and comply fully with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

It has been noticed that there is an ever increasing amount of soft ice cream being sold from these vans.

At the present time there are 67 retailers of ice cream on the register. These include mobile shops and vans, and during the year 22 inspections were made.

#### Food Hawkers

At the present time there are 36 food hawkers on the register, which is kept under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. Details of the registrations are as follows:-

- 6 dealing in Bread and Confectionery
- 13 dealing in Greengrocery, including Fish
- 15 dealing in Ice Cream
- 2 dealing in General Foodstuffs

#### GENERAL ITEMS

#### Petroleum Acts and Orders

Routine inspection of petrol stations and petroleum installations were made prior to the issuing of the licences. This work has also been carried out in conjunction with the Fire Prevention Officer of the West Riding County Council.

During the year 54 inspections have been carried out, and the following licences have been issued:-

Storage of Petroleum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Storage of Cellulose Paint and Petroleum Mixtures													7

#### Rodent Control

The work of rodent control is still carried out by a part-time operative, and a certain amount of time is devoted to this work by the inspectors.

During the year 165 dwellinghouses, 87 business premises and 42 Local Authority properties have been inspected and treated as necessary. The infestations were of a minor nature for the most part. The number of visits made to the premises in question, including re-visits and preliminary inspections, totalled 309.

The dwellinghouses in the district continue to be treated free of charge, whilst the business premises and factories are charged on a time and materials principle.

Details of the treatments carried out during the year are set out as follows:-

Local Authority properties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Private dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
Business premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67









